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### CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

	PAGE
Alexander Hamilton a Bimetallist, . . . . .	113
Bimetallism, . . . . .	113
THE ISSUE, . . . . .	113
Statesmen's Opinions of THE AMERICAN, . . . . .	116
Notes of the Week, . . . . .	116
What a Statesman Says About Us, . . . . .	119
EDITORIAL:	
Dishonest Charges of Dishonesty, . . . . .	119
The Free Coinage of Gold, . . . . .	120
Woman's Ways, . . . . .	121
A Word with the Doctor, . . . . .	121
Literary Notes, . . . . .	122
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS:	
The Trade Dollar, . . . . .	123
The World's Stock of Gold, . . . . .	123
Funded Debt of the United States, . . . . .	123
In the Home Circle, . . . . .	124
Our London Letter, . . . . .	124
THE AMERICAN and Bimetallism, . . . . .	126
Book Reviews, . . . . .	127
Facts and a Few Figures, . . . . .	127
Nuggets and Nubbins, . . . . .	128

### ALEXANDER HAMILTON A BIMETALLIST.

"To annul the use of either of the metals as money, is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium; and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full, with the evils of a scanty circulation."—From the Report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the establishment of a mint, sent to Congress, January 28th, 1791.

### BIMETALLISM.

BIMETALLISM, or two-metallism, is the use of both gold and silver as money without discrimination against either metal, which of course means that the same privileges of mintage and legal tender be given to both metals. Our mints are at this time, open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold into full legal tender coin, but this privilege is denied to silver. Until we give the same privileges to silver as to gold, and treat both metals alike, we cannot have Bimetallism. Bimetallism means, therefore, the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into full legal tender coins.

## THE ISSUE.

### McKINLEY AND ADVERSITY—BRYAN AND PROSPERITY.

STRIPT of all subterfuges the question before our people is simply this: Do you wish low prices or high?

Do you believe your general welfare will be best promoted by a further fall in prices or do you believe that your true interests are bound up with higher prices? Do you believe that lower prices will bring prosperity or do you believe that prosperity will not return until our producing classes realize better prices for their products? These are the questions that are before the American people, these are the questions to which we must record our answers by our votes.

For gold-monometallism, dear money and low prices stands Mr. McKinley. For bimetallism, a plentiful supply of money, and higher prices stands Mr. Bryan. The choice lies between them, between Mr. McKinley and lower prices, and Mr. Bryan and higher. It is for American voters to decide which they will have.

If the farmer is convinced that he will profit from lower prices believing that though forced to sell cheaper he will be compensated by being enabled to buy what he needs at lower prices, then let him record his vote for Mr. McKinley, but if he feels that he has been impoverished by the marked fall in prices of late years, if he feels that the fall in prices of those things which he buys has fallen far short of compensating him for his losses on what he sells, and if he believes that he cannot prosper until he realizes better prices for his products then let him vote for Mr. Bryan.

If the manufacturer sees a profit in lower prices believing that though forced to sell his products cheaper he can so reduce wages as to cheapen the cost of production in even greater degree thus leaving him a larger margin of profit on production, then let him vote for Mr. McKinley, but if he recognizes that he is dependent for a market for his goods on the farming and wage earning classes, if he recognizes that lower prices for agricultural products and lower wages for wage earners must impoverish his customers, above all if he has profited from experience and learned that he cannot reduce taxes or interest charges or so reduce wages in the face of falling prices as to lessen the cost of production commensurately with the fall in prices, he will see that his profit lies in better prices for his products and better prices for the pro-

ducts of his customers, and if he sees this then let him cast his vote for Mr. Bryan.

If the wage earner believes he will profit from lower prices trusting that he can maintain the rate of wages and find ready employment in the face of falling prices and convinced that the lower prices fall the greater will become his ability to provide himself with the comforts of life, then let him vote for Mr. McKinley, but if he feels that, although wholesale prices have fallen much, those things which he buys and which are dispensed to him at retail prices have fallen but little, if he feels that employment is slack and wages low owing to the continued fall in prices that has eaten into the profits of industry and taken away all incentive from employers to increase production and destroyed their ability to pay high wages, above all if he believes that he can only find ready employment and command good wages when prices are rising and the profits of industry are large, then let him vote for Mr. Bryan.

If the railroad employee is convinced that falling prices will benefit him; if he believes he can continue to find employment and at the same wages even though the fall in prices impoverishes those producers situated along the railroad lines and from which the railroads must draw their traffic, then let him vote for Mr. McKinley; but if he feels that falling prices eat into the profits of industry; if he recognizes that as the profits of industry are undermined production must be curtailed, and that curtailed production must lead to a falling off in the demand for transportation services and the consequent discharge of supernumerary hands by the railroads; if he recognizes, moreover, that curtailed production in industries in general will lead to increased competition for his place by those thrown out of work and a resulting fall in wages, then let him vote for Mr. Bryan.

Thus the question for those engaged in the distribution of wealth as well as for farmers, manufacturers and wage-earners to decide is whether their welfare lies in the direction of lower or higher prices. We have suffered a loss of prosperity during a period of falling prices. Must we seek the restoration of prosperity through a still further fall of prices, or must we reverse the conditions under which we have suffered a failing of industrial activities and seek a revival of prosperity in higher prices? This is the question that confronts our producing classes, this is the question on which they must render their judgment in November, and Mr. McKinley stands for the gold standard that means lower prices, while Mr. Bryan stands for the restoration of silver to its place as money and higher prices. Let voters keep this well in mind.

Let not manufacturers deceive themselves on this point. Mr. McKinley is known, it is true, as the apostle of protection, but so long as he adheres to the gold standard he can stand for but a mere sham protection. The Republican party is pledged, it is true, to an increase of custom duties, pledged to increase the tariff on those manufactured goods we make at home, and many manufacturers hope for higher prices for their goods to follow in the wake of higher tariff duties. Indeed, it is from the hope of higher prices that many give their support to Mr. McKinley.

But the Republican party holds out no promise of higher prices. It has declared its adherence to the gold standard until such time in the dim future as our foreign creditors may see fit to remit the tribute they are now exacting from us through the

agency of the appreciating gold measure of value with which we are obliged to measure the wheat, and corn, and pork, and cotton and other produce we export in payment of the interest and principal on our foreign indebtedness. By inducing us to discard silver and wed ourselves to the gold standard, our British creditors have managed to double the length of the monetary yardstick which is used in measuring our indebtedness to them. Thus has our indebtedness been doubled, not by doubling the number of dollars that must be paid on each bond and mortgage as interest and principal, but by doubling the value, doubling the purchasing power of each dollar that must be paid. So have our creditors profited at our expense, profited by our folly in discarding silver, throwing the burden of the monetary functions on gold alone and causing that metal in which we measure our indebtedness and those things we export to pay our indebtedness to appreciate. In this way our foreign creditors have been enabled to exact two bushels of wheat and two pounds of cotton where but one was due.

And to take steps to free ourselves from this onerous and unjust tribute which is rapidly involving our people in bankruptcy the Republican party has declared to be unsafe. To break the fetters that are now weighing down our producing classes and to enable our people to lift their burdens of indebtedness we must make no effort. Towards restoring an honest measure of value we must do nothing until we have the co-operation of Great Britain, of a nation ruled by the creditor classes who have reaped undue profit from the ever appreciating standard from which we have suffered, for has not this unjust measure of value obliged us to pour into their laps two bushels of wheat and two pounds of cotton where they were entitled to but one? Until these creditor classes become gorged with unearned gains, until they become conscience stricken with defrauding their debtors, we must submit to their exactions, permit them to roughly trample upon justice, equity and our rights, and humbly accept at their hands without one word of protest a measure of value that grows in length from day to day, and which enables them to subtly increase the burden of all debts to their profit and our great injury!

Such is the policy of inaction and submission to foreign dictation and extortion promulgated by the Republican Party. With scarce money, dear money, and hence low prices, we must be content, until such time as our foreign creditors, who profit from this dear money, may join hands with us to cheapen it! That time will never come until our people are bankrupt, until our former creditors have foreclosed their bonds and mortgages, and become the owners of our land and property, and until America has become a country owned by foreign landlords, and our people a people of tenants under tribute to aliens. Not until our foreign creditors come into possession of our property will their interests prompt them to adopt such a policy as will cheapen money and thereby add to the value of such property. And for such a time Mr. McKinley and those who say we must wait for British co-operation before attempting to restore bimetallism and an honest measure of value, tell us we must wait.

And if we are thus pledged to a policy of inaction, pledged to maintain the existing gold standard and dear money, how can our manufacturers hope for higher prices? Indeed, we can expect nothing but lower prices, for dear money means low prices, and under the gold standard we can have none other than dear



money. Tariff duties may be built so high as to exclude goods of European manufacture, they may be built so high as to preserve to our manufacturers the home market free from competition, save with the Asiatic nations, but still, under the gold standard, prosperity will not come to our manufacturers. The manufacturer needs something more than mere protection against European competition. He needs, above all, a market for his products, and a profitable market our manufacturers cannot find, so long as our farmers are impoverished by 50 cent wheat and our planters by 6 cent cotton. So, high tariff or low tariff, our manufacturers, under the gold standard, will not prosper, for until our farmers get better prices for their products, they cannot buy, and better prices they can not get while forced to sell their surplus products in the European markets in competition with the producers of silver using countries, who are now favored by a bounty on exports in the shape of a premium on gold, equivalent to nearly 100 per cent. This bounty, which is fostering this unequal and ruinous competition, we must take away before prosperity will return to our producing classes. And take it away, how can we? It is the result of the divergence in the value of gold and silver caused by demonetizing silver, and as this bounty on exports from silver using countries, this premium on gold as measured by silver, has been caused by the discarding of silver, it follows that we have but to remove this cause, that is to restore silver to its place as money, and this bounty, this premium on gold will disappear. Why? Because the increased demand for silver resulting from the throwing of our mints open to silver and the decreased demand for gold, consequent on the transference to silver of a share of that demand for money now falling solely on gold, would cause silver to rise and gold to fall, and just as gold fell and silver rose, the divergence in value between the two metals, and hence the premium on gold as measured by silver, would disappear.

The opening of our mints to silver, and this alone, can free our farmers and planters from the disastrous competition with the producers of silver using countries that has been fostered by the premium on gold. So, to our farmers, Mr. Bryan's election holds out a prospect of relief, while the election of Mr. McKinley, pledged to a policy of inaction and the maintenance of the gold standard, would bring no relief. And as the election of Mr. McKinley, and the imposition of higher tariff duties could not bring prosperity to our farmers, and could not bring them better prices, the market for manufactured goods would be, as now, sadly restricted through the impoverishment of those whose needs are crying, but who cannot purchase. Consequently, manufacturers would not profit from higher tariff duties, even granting that such duties could be made high enough to protect our manufacturers against foreign competition. But high enough they could not be made, for the premium on gold in Asiatic countries acts as so much bounty on exports from such countries, and, being equal at this time to almost 100 per cent, must enable the Chinese and Japanese, who are becoming threatening competitors for our markets, to override, in competition with our manufacturers, a tariff of even 100 per cent., and still be on the same level with our producers. In short, in the face of this bounty of 100 per cent., a tariff of equal height would be no protection at all against cheap Asiatic labor. And it is this bounty that the Republicans are content to have built higher, while at the same time holding forth the promise of higher tariff duties. We will build tariff duties

higher, but by adhering to the gold standard we will give permanence to that premium on gold and bounty on exports from silver using countries that pulls them down. Such, in effect, are the irreconcilable declarations of the Republican party for higher tariff and the gold standard.

The manufacturer can hope for better times only as the result of the election of Mr. Bryan and the restoration of silver to its place as money. Such action will enable the farmer to realize better prices for his products. When he realizes better prices for what he sells, he can buy more liberally and at better prices of manufactured goods, and thus a sound basis on which to build a renewal of prosperity to manufacturers, namely, a broadened home market, will be restored. So the election of Mr. Bryan will accomplish for the manufacturers that which the election of Mr. McKinley never could effect, for higher tariff duties under the gold standard, would be both futile in broadening the home market as well as in protecting our manufacturers against Asiatic competition.

So to the manufacturer as to the farmer the restoration of silver to its place as money side by side with gold can alone bring higher prices, and higher prices can alone bring renewed prosperity to our producing classes. Falling prices consequent on an appreciating measure of value can benefit no one engaged in the production of wealth.

True, we are told the wage earner is benefitted, that prices fall faster than wages and that consequently the wage-earner profits from falling prices. But the wage-earner cannot prosper at the expense of the employer, for production that impoverishes the employer will not be long continued, and when production is curtailed employment for the wage-earner must grow slack, and with employment slack the competition among wage-earners for work must increase, and this must force wages down. So falling prices lead to lower wages and enforced idleness, and for such loss in income the wage-earner is not by any means compensated, for retail prices, for reasons that are obvious, fall but slowly, and not so far or fast as the income of the wage-earner. So the wage-earner is impoverished by falling prices even though nominal rates of wages may be kept from falling commensurately with the fall in wholesale prices. And the result of this is, of course, that neither farmer or manufacturer can reduce the cost of production proportionately with a fall in prices of their products such as is inseparable from an appreciating measure of value. Inability to reduce interest charges, taxes and rents at all, and inability to cut wages as fast as wholesale prices fall, make this out of the question. Consequently, falling prices cut into the profits of the farmer and manufacturer and thus lead to curtailed production the result of which must be enforced idleness to many wage-earners, and enforced idleness for many soon leads through the struggle for work to lower wages for all.

So farmer, manufacturer, miner, wage-earner, all feel the blighting effects of falling prices. In the face of falling prices they cannot prosper, and the election of Mr. McKinley means a further and continued fall in prices. Rising prices can alone bring to them general and lasting prosperity, and Mr. Bryan's election means higher prices. In short, it is McKinley and Adversity, Bryan and Prosperity. The great body of wealth-producing American voters cannot hesitate long over the choice.

## STATESMEN'S OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN.

## National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1896.

WHARTON BARKER, ESQ.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

The work being done by you, through your paper, *THE AMERICAN*, at this time, is of the highest value to the cause of silver, and I only regret that your paper is not known to and read by every man who feels an interest in the great cause that you and I have so much at heart. Your method of dealing with this question is certainly a scientific one, and I believe that every man who reads a copy of *THE AMERICAN* is stronger in the faith and better equipped for the contest, by reason of having done so, no matter how much he might know about the question already. I sincerely hope that your paper can be placed in the hands of the millions of men who are interested in this great cause.

While writing, permit me to add, that I regard your book—"Bimetallism"—recently issued, as a very valuable contribution to the cause, and a clear, distinct and scientific exposition of the question. I understand that it has a large sale and hope it will rapidly increase. I am

Very truly yours.

JAMES K. JONES, *Chairman*.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1896.

WHARTON BARKER, ESQ.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

Whatever you write or send out, is sure to be effective, and the power of *THE AMERICAN* is steadily being acknowledged. I am glad to perceive its increasing efficiency and shall be willing to urge this upon party and political friends and associates. Your work demands and warrants high appreciation. I am

Very truly yours,

JNO. P. JONES.

U. S. Senator from Nevada.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT is pathetic to see how much the organs of the monometallists are disappointed with Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance at the Madison Square Garden. To see how vivid their sense of the contrast between what he did and what they expected, one would suppose that they expected nothing less than the miraculous from the Western orator, and were delighted to find that he has not converted them to his own opinions. Yet the speech is not the failure they talk of, and it answers its main purpose excellently. Just as the managers of the Cleveland campaign in 1892 judged that a speech of acceptance at the headquarters of the news-mongers would be the best way of reaching the American people, so Mr. Bryan's managers judged this year. That he sacrificed much of oratorical effect upon his audience to exactness of statement, and that he did not retain 17,000 people to the end in an atmosphere of frightful heat, are points of very secondary importance. The main point is that the whole apparatus of news distribution, which is usually enlisted so zealously on the side of the money-lenders, was set in motion to put his speech in full before twelve million voters; and every American is now in a position to know what the candidate has to say for his cause.

The speech is a strong one, though it is to be regretted that the orator did not more forcibly point out the evils of the appreciating gold standard and the benefits to be derived from a return to genuine bimetallism instead of laying so much stress and giving so much time to one phase of the subject, namely, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals. It is faulty in being too long, and in lacking definite structure; it is deficient in

the play of humor, and it opens badly. Moreover, it was a tactical mistake to plunge at once into a defence of the Chicago platform, as this gave cheap critics a chance to say that it is altogether on the defensive. But, after all deductions, it is a speech which must strike unprejudiced readers as the utterance of an able and thoughtful man, who feels the truth of what he has to say, and will condescend to nothing he does not believe to be true. And for substance of doctrine it is vastly better than any speaker on the other side has given us. It is most gratifying that the New York public especially should have heard so many indisputable facts and so much sound argument, on points which its newspapers take every pains to obscure.

THE charge that the Chicago Convention assails the authority of the Supreme Court by its declaration in favor of an Income Tax is perhaps the most absurd charge in the series that have been brought. Mr. Bryan disposed of it effectively, but he might have gone a little further in treating that objection as typical of the class which are arrayed against him. Absolutely the fairest tax ever devised by human ingenuity for the distribution of the public burdens, when recommended by the President who was nominated and chosen by the class who would have to pay it, was denounced as socialistic and anarchistic by all their class organs. To this day they have not forgiven Mr. Cleveland for that dire offence, a point which Mr. Bryan might well have made. On that one point, at least, he is in entire agreement with the last Democratic candidate.

The charge of general sympathy with levelling parties and theories Mr. Bryan repudiated with calm and forcible statement of the position taken by himself and the great host of American citizens behind him. They are not revolutionists, but they do hold that when monetary laws are so shaped as to rob the producer of a fair return for his labor, and add to the burdens of the debtor, the people have a right to complain and to call for reform.

IN New York, where gold monometallism is the real creed of party leaders and organs, and is frankly avowed by many of them, it was excellent to insist that all parties profess to be bimetallists, and that no honest bimetallist on the Republican side could employ the sort of argument with which the Chicago Platform is assailed. This gave him the opening to ask whether the professions of those who profess themselves international bimetallists, and yet use this language about silver and its representatives, are honest in their professions? Do they really mean what they say when they offer party pledges to promote international agreement, or are these words simply "a good enough Morgan till after the election?" This is a point on which the speakers of the Republican party are singularly silent, with the exception of Senators Chandler and Gallinger. What are they fighting for? For the gold standard as a permanent arrangement, along with Messrs. Cleveland, Carlisle, Secretary Morton and the *Evening Post*, or for bimetallism by international agreement? If for the latter, on what grounds and for what reason? Is it simply because bimetallism is a fad to be got out of the way of the tariff, or because the want of it has produced the results Mr. Bryan describes, in injuring the farming and the wage-earning classes?

Before proceeding to estimate the force of Mr. Bryan's defence of independent bimetallism, it would be well for Republicans to consider what he says on the grounds on which they also profess to stand. They cry for "honest money," but our first need is honest men; and are they honest in professing to believe in what their own party cries and partizan arguments so constantly contradict?

Take it in all, the speech gives us a higher opinion of its author's fitness for any office in the gift of the people than does anything we have had from Mr. McKinley since his nomination. It is immensely more statesmanlike than the ponderous deliverances of Mr. Cleveland, and it exhibits to us a man who has all



the interests of the country at heart. Even his unfriends are obliged to admit that in New York he "has made a favorable impression. He is not only a fine-looking man, but his manners are free, open and simple. He puts on no 'airs,' meets everybody on the level, is exceedingly accessible."

We observe that the McKinley managers have been so much struck by the impression Mr. Bryan is making, that they are seriously thinking of having their candidate follow his example and address the people at other great centres beside Canton.

OUR Presidential campaign is followed in Europe with much closer attention than is usually vouchsafed us. The first impression produced by the despatches to London was that the Chicago nominations were a huge jest. The English newspapers themselves observe a change in the tone of what Messrs. Smalley, Godkin and the rest are pleased to tell them, and are taking Mr. Bryan more seriously. A year ago Mr. McKinley's name was the one which most stirred John Bull's bile. Now it is for the election of Mr. McKinley that all Englishmen hope, as their best gain from our situation.

The explanation of this is indicated by a recent occurrence. Lord Roseberry, in an address at the opening of a technical school at Epsom, dwelt on the expansion of German trade at the expense of English. The export per head of British produce, he showed, had fallen off 31 per cent. in value between 1872 and 1894; the imports had fallen in value between 1883 and 1893 by £23,000,000; and yet the imports of manufactures had increased by £13,000,000, and the imports from Germany alone had risen by £5,000,000.

To this *The Spectator* blandly replies that Lord Roseberry is altogether deceived by appearances. The fall in price has been so much greater than the decline in the value of the exports that England is actually exporting more than in 1872, by nearly a pound a head. And the fall in the value of exports is more than compensated by that in the value of imports, "because, owing to the fall in prices, which has been more severe in raw materials than in manufactured articles, we are able to exchange our goods and services for a greater proportion than ever of the world's output." So of the increased importation of manufactured articles: "England, as a creditor country, must receive goods of a certain value every year, or else some of her debtors must declare themselves defaulters. Owing to the decline in the value of raw materials, it is no longer possible for the world at large to pay its annual debt in them, and therefore England now takes a certain proportion of what is owed her in manufactured articles."

When American bimetalists say this sort of thing it is pronounced a delusion. But this London weekly admits that the burden of the world's debt to England falls ever more heavily on those who have borrowed of her, until all she can take and use of their food and raw materials does not suffice to pay the annual interest, and they must send her their manufactures besides. No wonder that she is interested in keeping up such a monetary system as secures this. The wonder is that any one outside of England and England's agents should give it their support.

LI HUNG CHANG, during his visit to the Bank of England, showed an intelligent grasp of the situation, when he told the directors that "England could easily settle the silver question; but it is not to her advantage to do so. She cares only for herself, and not the welfare of the rest of the world." One of the directors replied: "Just like other governments." The Viceroy answered, "Yes, but more especially in England." He went on to say that it must be settled by China, Japan and America. The Chinese statesman is for an international agreement on a narrower basis than has generally been proposed. It is his belief that China and Japan can more than absorb the silver product of America in creating a currency for themselves more satisfactory than they ever have had; and his plans for this were

fully formed before the late war, but were frustrated for the time by court intrigues at Peking, in which the weight of English diplomacy was exerted to prevent the formation of closer relations with America.

We cannot leave our neighbors to the west of us out of account in disposing of the question. By not cultivating direct trade with the great silver-using populations of Asia we have courted embarrassment in the matter of our trade in bullion by allowing our trade with them to fall into English hands, and to be employed for English convenience.

The effort of Li Hung Chang to secure China the right to control her own tariff duties has been defeated in London, in much the fashion in which the same demand used to be met when made by Japan. His every approach to the subject was met by demands to know his authority from Peking, and by the reply that such questions must be settled there. It was, perhaps, when fresh from one of these interviews with the Foreign Office that the great Viceroy expressed his opinion of England's selfishness in her monetary and financial policy.

If any man on the Republican side of the monetary controversy ought to be able to deal with the points raised by the friends of silver, that man is John Sherman. We turn, therefore, to his speech at the Republican rally at Columbus with some expectation that the discussion will be carried at least a step further, and some approach made to agreement on the matters really at issue. It is a very able speech, and contains some very curious bits of information on the history of the subject, and some personal hits, which may be left to the gentlemen most concerned. But for the main purpose of meeting the contentions of the silver men, it is completely beside the point. Even Mr. Sherman must repeat (or palpably assume) that gold is an absolute standard of value; that a decline of silver in terms of gold must mean a decline in its value; that the actions of government in monetizing or demonetizing either metal is not an element in the demand which determines the value of that metal; and that silver would continue to sustain the same relation of value to gold after we remonetized it, that it does now. These preposterous and utterly improbable assumptions Mr. Sherman treats as axiomatic truths, on a par with the multiplication table in certainty.

While the speech abounds in history we find in it no reference to the fact that twice in very recent times the Republicans of Ohio declared themselves ready for independent bimetalism, if the other kind were found impracticable; and that Hon. John Sherman made a speech in their convention, which was understood to be an approval of that declaration. Also that Hon. William McKinley approved that declaration, if, indeed, he did not draft it. With these facts in memory, it would be well for Mr. Sherman not to throw stones at Senators Jones and Stewart for what they said over twenty years ago. They have taken much longer to change their mind than have the Republicans of Ohio and their leaders.

THE Kansas Republicans are in a similar state of embarrassment, or even worse. Year after year their State conventions have been outbidding the Populists in the advocacy of free silver, and to this has been due, in great measure, the recent falling off in the Populist vote. Now they also have to choose between their own past convictions and the national platform of their party. When the Democrats of Maine or Minnesota have to bolt the professions of their own State platforms, the Eastern newspapers find this very amusing, and quote the politician who announced that if his principles did not suit they could be changed. But they do not see so much fun in it when Western Republicans do the same. And at any rate the Democrats of Nebraska have no *voileface* to make, and Mr. Bryan has no embarrassing declarations to explain away.

In our own State the resignation of two electors forces the

State Committee to reconvene the State Convention. Not only will the vacant places be filled, but the Allentown Platform will be recalled, and the principles and candidates of the Chicago Convention endorsed. That the New York State Convention will take the same course is assumed by the representatives of the third party, who have called a convention of their own at Saratoga to nominate electors in support of the forthcoming Indianapolis ticket.

ONCE more the Italian government, through its representative, Baron Fava, asks us what kind of protection we extend to its subjects, in return for its protection of American citizens resident and travelling in Italy. Three of these subjects were lynched in Louisiana on the 9th inst., within twenty miles of New Orleans. Our State Department cherishes a faint hope that the men had been naturalized, as in that case it can leave them to the mercy of the mob without incurring any responsibility. If it should prove otherwise, then once more it will have to confess that it has no power to extend to them the protection it promised in our treaty of commerce and friendship with Italy, and that all it can do is to offer blood-money to the surviving relatives of the victims. This is the unworthy and undignified position which our national government, and it alone, occupies under the restrictions of the Constitution. A few more such occurrences will bring us to the point at which Italy and other European countries will notify us that their treaties with us are abrogated, so far as protection of alien residents is involved. Then Italy will leave the Washington government to negotiate directly with the banditti of Sicily or Southern Italy, when a wealthy American falls into their hands.

The only remedy for this is such an amendment to the Constitution as will give the nation the power possessed by every other nation, and implied in all our treaties, to protect the life, person and property of every person resident within its natural boundaries.

THE Chickasaw tribe, one of the most civilized of those resident in the Indian Territory, has been holding an election, which involved the principle of individual liberty, over against the tyranny of the community which exists in the tribal stage of society. It took centuries for our ancestors to emerge out of the stage at which the community is everything and the individual is little or nothing. The majority of the human race has never achieved that deliverance, and even among ourselves we have the Socialists who propose to carry us back to it. The contact of the Indian with Christian civilization has naturally produced a discontent with tribal limitations, but until the Dawes bill was passed it hardly was possible to gratify the aspirations of those who wished to make what they pleased of their own lives. The recent election among the Chickasaws, who are Christians and engaged mostly in farming, resulted in the defeat of the conservatives, and the election of officials who believe in personal liberty. When the Indian takes this step he removes the only real obstacle to his being recognized as an American citizen.

THE British Parliament came to an end in time for the opening of the shooting season on the Scottish moors, thus ending a session singularly barren of important legislation. The big majority of the Tories and the harmony of the two houses on the great questions of national policy, have not secured the completion of the programme announced in the Queen's speech. Especially mortifying to the Tories has been the defeat of their Education bill, by which the rising generation was to be rescued from the hands of the school boards, and to be taught by the curates to "order itself reverently and lowly towards its pastors and masters."

The Irish Land Act, or rather, so much of it as was saved in the Commons, was finally passed by the Lords without the amendments which were intended to emasculate it still farther.

It is said that 125 Irish landlords took part in passing these amendments when the bill first came up from the Commons. Several of them were no better than squireens, and had to have their expenses paid to London and back, although they are hereditary legislators by grace of the Treaty of Union. Their estates have been wasted by dissipation and extravagance, and many of them are merely resident caretakers on property really owned by the London money-lenders. The British landlords stood by them at the first, but on farther thought found this inexpedient, as the future of the House of Lords itself was imperilled. So when the Commons declared that they would not back down, the Lords had to, and the squireens went home *re infecta*.

Meanwhile, at the suggestion of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, there is to be a grand convention of Irishmen from all parts of the world, in Dublin, next month, to pull the divided factions of Home-Rulers together, and to devise a programme for their immediate future. The course taken by the Irish landlords in both houses of Parliament will be one topic for discussion.

It is a surprise and a pleasure to be able to say anything that is good of the Salisbury Administration; but it really deserves some credit for refusing to help in a blockade of Crete in the interest of the Turks. Unlike poor Armenia, Crete and Macedonia have active supporters abroad. The Greeks are accused of sending them both men and munitions of war, to help them in resistance to Moslem outrages, and in overthrowing Turkish tyranny. To stop this in the case of Crete, Germany insisted that the European Concert should blockade the island, a service the Turks no longer can perform for themselves. Lord Salisbury, who really seems to have sympathized with the Armenians, declines to stand on guard for the butchers of the Cretans, and his refusal has proved an embarrassment to the other Powers. Russia, in particular, cannot afford to have England show more interest in Christians of the Greek Church than the Czar does.

The story of England's financial mismanagement of India has never been told, although at times we get a hint of its extent even from her own officials. The civilian who wrote "Life in the Mofussil" speaks of the indignation with which he saw great sums extracted from the district in his charge to discharge debts, to carry out public works, to pay troops and to support officials, for which the district derived not a shadow of benefit. At the same time he shows the roads of the district were shamefully neglected, the lives of the people were sacrificed to wild beasts and the sanitary condition of the towns was a perpetual menace to both natives and Europeans.

Since the fall in the gold-value of silver this abuse has grown distinctly worse. Not only has the civil and military establishment to be maintained at the expense of a people of whom one-fifth are hungry the year round, but great sums in gold have to be paid to India's creditors in London. As the country has no gold, the debt must be met by the export of produce or the sale of drafts on the Calcutta treasury, and with every depreciation of silver the price of both drafts and produce falls equally. Hence the recurrence of heavy deficits in the Indian accounts, and the starvation of public works in the provinces in order to keep these deficits within bounds.

Bengal pays heavily for the sort of government England allows it, but gets little in return. Just at present the urgent need is for a better supply of pure water, for want of which men and cattle die in shoals. The revenue collected is more than ample for this and other public needs; but it goes to Calcutta, to return in no shape. So the lieutenant-governor declares he will have to resort to obsolete and most objectionable forms of taxation: to tolls upon bridges and public roads, taxes on carts, on wedding expenditures and on religious processions!

The correspondent of *The Times* says: "The truth is that the imperial taxation of India is adjusted not according to the



forms least burdensome to an Asiatic people, but to suit the views of great industrial interests in England. There is no form of taxation which so directly reaches the well-to-do classes and which bears so lightly on the poor as import duties. If the Indian government were allowed to regulate these duties with a sole eye to the convenience and wants of India, the necessity of starving the provinces and of inventing new local rates on the most indigent classes would cease."

#### WHAT A STATESMAN SAYS ABOUT US.

WHARTON BARKER, ESQ.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

I am impressed with the strength and clearness of your financial articles, and with the general tone of fairness and honesty which pervades *THE AMERICAN*.

To add to your circulation, and thus benefit our people, I will write on my editorial page a commendatory notice of *THE AMERICAN*, and advise our readers to subscribe for it.

Yours truly,

Thompson, Ga., August 8, 1896.

THOS. E. WATSON.

#### DISHONEST CHARGES OF DISHONESTY.

OUR producing classes, who have been grievously wronged by the almost constant fall in prices during the past twenty-three years, consequent on discarding silver as a money metal, and the resulting enhanced value of gold, who decry the injustice of an appreciating measure of value such as the gold standard has proven to be since gold has been divorced from silver, and who demand a prompt return to the use of both gold and silver as money, so that the appreciation of gold may be checked and an honest measure of value established that will neither defraud the creditor or rob the debtor, have long since become accustomed to the charge of dishonesty. They who strive for a stable measure of value such as gold alone has proven not to be, and such as experience teaches us that gold and silver when joined together will give, have been classed as repudiators, and, with even more unreasoning vituperation, as Anarchists.

Quick has been the monopolistic press to see the injustice to the creditor classes from a depreciated dollar, but to the equal injustice of an appreciating dollar to the debtor classes, and to the grievous wrongs done to all producers by such a dollar, they have been and are perversely blind. To reap the unearned gains of an appreciating dollar the creditor classes have been quite content, and their organs have seen no injustice in a dollar that has grown dearer and dearer from year to year, and that has enabled them to profit at the expense of their debtors. But when the producing and debtor classes tire of being stript of their earnings through the subtle workings of the appreciating gold standard, when they demand that justice be done them, that silver be restored to its place as money, so that the measure in which they are obliged to measure those products with which they must pay their debts, shall not grow in length from year to year, and when they assert their right to repay their creditors in a dollar of no greater value than the dollar borrowed, the mouthpieces of the creditor classes are quick to sound an alarm, and to stamp as dishonest repudiators all those who revolt against the payment of an increased tribute, year after year, for the use of money borrowed, and who refuse longer to submit to the extortions of an appreciating measure of value that requires the payment of principal and interest in our loans in a dollar of greater value, of greater purchasing power, than the dollar borrowed.

For years Senator Sherman has championed the appreciating, and hence dishonest, gold standard, behind the mask of honesty, and so it is not surprising to find him charging with dishonesty all

those who urge the restoration of an honest measure of value by opening our mints to silver. "It is impossible," he told his hearers, in opening the Republican campaign at Columbus, on Saturday last, "to estimate the wrong and injustice that will be done to creditors by the scaling of nearly one half of debts due them." But of the wrong and injustice done to debtors by doubling the value of the dollar with which they have to pay interest and principal of their debts, he had not one word to say. If it is wrong to defraud the creditor through forcing him to accept a depreciated dollar from his debtor, it is surely just as wrong to rob the debtor by obliging him to repay his creditor in a dollar worth twice as much, taking twice the expenditure of labor to obtain, as the dollar borrowed. To defraud the creditor is dishonest, but to rob the debtor is equally so, and infinitely more injurious to trade and industry. But to the wrongs of the debtor, Mr. Sherman pays no heed. The dollar which brings the greatest return to the capitalist is alone the honest dollar to him. He decries against the scaling of debts by the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver, with an assumption of outraged honor, but against the standard that requires us to pay two bushels of wheat and two pounds of cotton, where justice and equity require the payment of but one, he has not one word to say.

In 1873, the value of gold was such that cotton, measured by the golden yardstick, was worth, at the average export price, 16.8 cents per pound. But, since then, silver has been outlawed by the western nations as a money metal, the demand for gold has thus been arbitrarily increased, and with this increased demand, gold has risen in value. And as gold has grown in value, the golden monetary yardstick has been stretched so that for the cotton we exported during the fiscal year closing June 30th last, we realized an average price of but 8.1 cents per pound. In short, in 1873, our monetary yardstick, the gold dollar, had less value than six pounds of cotton; in 1896 it had a greater value than twelve. And with cotton, so with other produce. Just as the golden monetary yardstick has lengthened, it has taken more produce to pay our indebtedness, taken more pounds of cotton, more bushels of wheat, more pounds of flour, to measure the dollar. In 1873 the bushel of wheat was worth \$1.16 in gold, last year but 65 cents. In 1873 for the flour we exported in payment of our indebtedness, we realized \$6.71; last year a barrel of flour only sufficed to extinguish \$3.56 of indebtedness.

Thus has the gold standard virtually effected a doubling of all debts, yet in such doubling Mr. Sherman sees no harm. But in the scaling down of indebtedness he sees great wrong, great injustice, and on this ground he cries out lustily against the free coinage of silver. But there would be no scaling down of debts, consequent on opening our mints to the free coinage of silver, in the sense Mr. Sherman implies. Mr. Sherman assumes that free silver coinage would give us a fifty-three cent dollar, as measured in gold, and that in this dollar debtors would pay their debts. But why a fifty-three cent dollar? Because, Mr. Sherman tells us, that this is the bullion value of the  $371\frac{1}{4}$  grains of silver in the dollar, that 53 cents is all that the silver dollar would fetch at this time, if melted down and sold as bullion, and, as he truthfully says, after the opening of our mints to silver, the bullion and face value of the silver dollar would be the same.

But why suppose that silver would be worth no more under free coinage than now? Why suppose that the relative value of gold and silver would remain unchanged? The effect of the opening of our mints on the demand for gold and silver would be marked, the demand for silver would greatly increase, while the demand for gold decreased, and to suppose that such changes in the relative demand for the precious metals would have no effect on the relative values of gold and silver, to suppose that an increased demand for silver, the cheaper, and a decreased demand for gold, the dearer metal, would not cause silver to rise and gold to fall, thus bringing the relative values of gold and silver together, is preposterous.

The free coinage of silver would not, therefore, give us a fifty-three cent dollar, and creditors need have no fear of a scaling down of debts in this way. Under free coinage the silver dollar will be the equal of the gold. If our creditors who have stipulated payment in gold, demand payment in gold, they can have gold, but this gold will not be the dear gold which they now exact. It will be no longer gold of such great value that each dollar will purchase two bushels of wheat or fifteen pounds of cotton, but it will be cheaper gold, cheaper because by restoring silver to its place as money we have lessened the demand for gold, it will be gold that will cost our producers less sacrifice of products and expenditure of labor than now.

Repudiate our debts we will not, but we will no longer suffer the dictation of the money cliques and of interested parties as to the value of gold, and we will no longer accept from them without protest a yardstick that grows longer from year to year and forces us to part with a larger and larger share of the products of labor to meet our indebtedness. Our right to guard over this measure of value so as to keep it of stable purchasing power we will assert, and we will, by restoring silver to its place as money, cheapen the gold dollar and thereby lift from the backs of our producing classes the unjust burdens which under the appreciating gold standard have weighed them down. In brief, we will cheapen gold so that our producing classes may get better prices for their products.

With the wage-earner under free coinage Mr. Sherman also expresses great sympathy. He tells us that under free coinage the value of the dollar paid the wage-earner for his labor would be cut in half. "The struggle between the workingman and the employer," he continues, "will then commence, and no one knows better than the workingman how difficult it is to get an advance of pay.

Indeed, under the appreciating gold standard and consequent fall in prices it is quite impossible for the wage-earner to secure an advance of pay. He can only successfully demand a raise in wages when industry is remunerative, when there is ample employment of labor, and when there are no idle wage-earners ready and anxious to fill his place. In short, when production is curtailed as it ever must be while prices are falling and the profits of industry are uncertain the wage-earner cannot secure an advance in pay; indeed, he cannot protect himself against cuts in wages, for when wage-earners, owing to curtailed production, are thrown out of employment, and when they can find no vacant places to fill, they are obliged to seek employment by striving to obtain the places filled by their fellows and which they can only get by offering to work cheaper than those already employed. And before such increased competition among wage-earners for place and work it is evident wages must fall.

Consequently, in the face of falling prices—and a continued fall of prices is inseparable from the gold standard—wage-earners cannot prosper, for falling prices destroy the profits of industry, lead to curtailed production and make employment slack. And so it is that wage-earners under the gold standard find it impossible to maintain old rates of wages and at the same time secure full employment for their time. Check the fall in prices, the profits of industry will then become certain, production will be enlarged, there will be increased demand for labor and then wage-earners will prosper. Then they will be in position to demand better pay for their time, for then, instead of being obliged to seek for work, employers will seek for workmen. So the interest of the wage-earner lies in a prompt return to bimetalism. Let it also be remembered that the assertion that free coinage would mean to the wage-earner payment in fifty-three cent dollars is baseless, for under free coinage there would be no such dollar. There would be a hundred-cent silver dollar and a hundred-cent gold dollar, and both dollars would be cheaper, that is prices and consequently wages would be higher than now, but a fifty-three-cent dollar there would not be.

And to Mr. Sherman and other Republicans we would address one more question. Cheap goods they have told us make a cheap man. How, then, will cheap goods benefit the wage-earner?

Continuing in this same anti-protectionist spirit, Mr. Sherman tells us that "that dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity of food and clothing." In other words, the lower prices fall the more prosperous will we become, the lower wheat falls the better off will be the farmer, the less the planter gets for his cotton, the manufacturer for his goods, the wage-earner for his labor, the happier they should be. For the creditor classes the dearest dollar may be the best, but for all producers it is the worst conceivable. Yet such is the dollar for which Mr. Sherman asks our farmers, our manufacturers, our wage-earners to vote.

So Mr. Sherman rambles on in defence of the standard that enriches the creditor classes but impoverishes all wealth producers until he concludes with the assertion that the proposal to pay our national indebtedness in silver coin is both a fraud and a robbery. The bonds of the United States are payable in coin, in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government, yet to pay them in silver, to pay them in the coin nominated in the bond would be fraud and robbery? Because the \$62,315,400 bonds sold by Mr. Cleveland to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate in February, 1895, were payable in coin, they were sold, so Mr. Cleveland stated in a special message to Congress asking authority to issue gold bonds, at a price much lower than gold bonds could have been sold—sold at a discount over gold bonds that as principal and interest during the thirty years they were to run, would have resulted in a saving to the government of \$16,000,000. In brief, for the privilege of paying interest and principal in silver coin we paid a sum of \$16,000,000, yet to exercise this right for which Mr. Cleveland in anger and as an "object lesson" paid so highly, would be, Mr. Sherman tells us, a fraud and robbery!

Dishonest charges of fraud and robbery, charges that cannot be substantiated, charges that have no foundation in justice or equity will not suffice to blind American voters to the conspiracy of the money cliques to fasten the gold standard on our people, a conspiracy that they are striving to hide behind the cloak of honesty, a conspiracy that aims at the impoverishment and enslavement of our people and the upbuilding of a moneyed oligarchy.

#### THE FREE COINAGE OF GOLD.

THE coinage of gold in the United States is free and unlimited. That is, any and every owner of gold bullion has the right to take it to the mint without limit as to quantity and receive in return therefor, and free of charge for mintage, full legal tender gold coin of the United States, weight for weight with the bullion deposited. The weight of standard gold in the dollar is 25.8 grains, and therefore the ounce of standard gold of 480 grains will coin into gold coin of the value of \$18.604. So it is that the coining value or mint price of the ounce of standard gold of the United States Mint is \$18.604. By standard gold is meant gold of the correct fineness for coinage which is in the United States nine parts pure gold and one part alloy. The British standard gold coin is 22 carats or  $\frac{17}{18}$  fine. Hence standard gold in America is 900 fine, while British standard gold is 916 $\frac{2}{3}$  fine.

As we have said, the coinage value of an ounce of gold  $\frac{7}{8}$  fine at our mints is \$18.604. At the British mints the coinage value of an ounce of gold, 22 carats or  $\frac{17}{18}$  fine, is £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In both countries the mints are open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold, the mint authorities being obliged to accept gold on deposit for coinage, without limit as to quantity, and return to the depositor, without charge for mintage, the same weight of gold deposited, in the shape of legal tender gold coin. Thus, in America the owner of gold bullion can and does take it to the mint, and if he deposits gold bullion of standard fineness, that is



$\frac{1}{18}$  fine, and suitable for coinage without further refining, he will have returned to him, absolutely free of any charge for mintage, gold coin at the rate of \$18.60 $\frac{1}{10}$  for every ounce deposited.

The practice in Great Britain is somewhat different. Although under the British mint laws any individual has the right to deposit gold at the mint for coinage, such privilege is not exercised. The reason for this is that the Bank of England is obliged to purchase all gold offered at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per standard ounce, or at a discount of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce from the coinage rate. That owners of gold bullion prefer to sell their gold to the Bank of England at this discount rather than deposit it at the mints for coinage is due to the fact that by so selling their bullion they can at once realize upon it, while, if deposited at the mint, they would have to await the delays of coinage for payment, thereby suffering loss of interest on the value of the bullion. This obligation of buying all gold offered does not rest onerously upon, but is rather a source of profit to, the bank, which, it is currently believed, is permitted to issue its notes against such bullion bought, just as it issues its notes against gold coin, so that the Bank has full use of the gold during the process of coinage.

It has been a common practice among governments to charge a seignorage on coinage sufficient to offset the expenses of coinage, but since 1875 there has been no such charge in the United States. By seignorage is meant the difference between the bullion and face value of coins. Under our mint system no charge for the coinage of either gold or silver was made prior to 1853, but the Mint Act of that year, February 21st, provided that after July 1st, 1853, there should be a charge to the depositor of one-half of one per cent. on the value of bullion, whether of gold or silver deposited. This charge amounted to 9 $\frac{1}{10}$ c. on every ounce of standard gold deposited, so that the depositor of gold instead of receiving as for some years prior thereto \$18.604 for every ounce of gold deposited, received but \$18.51 $\frac{1}{10}$ . This charge was expected to defray the cost of mintage, and it remained unchanged until April 1st, 1873, when it was reduced to one-fifth of one per cent. Two years later, by Act of January 14th, 1875, all charge was abrogated, and the coinage has remained free ever since.

But free coinage of gold does not mean that for every 23.22 grains of pure gold (the weight of gold in the dollar) deposited at the mint that the depositor shall receive free of all charge a standard gold dollar weighing 25.8; or, in other words, that for 100 ounces of pure gold deposited he shall have returned to him 111.11 ounces of standard gold coin. The cost of mintage is borne by the government, but the cost of refining and alloy must be paid by the depositor. If the depositor deposits bullion of standard fineness, well and good. He will then have returned to him the equivalent of a gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains for every 25.8 grains of standard gold deposited and without any charge. But if the bullion deposited is crude, so that it must be refined and alloy added to make it of proper fineness, the depositor must pay the cost of refining and the alloy. So if 100 ounces of pure gold was deposited, the depositor would have to pay for the 11 $\frac{1}{10}$  ounces of copper used as alloy before receiving in return 111.11 ounces of standard gold coin. The cost of mintage is borne by the government, but the cost of alloy, refining and preparing the bullion for coinage must be paid by the depositor.

What we have said of gold was equally true of silver down to 1873 and would be true again on opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The laundry class is becoming popular, and young women who have learned cooking are now to be found taking notes upon historical laundry, and lectures about water, washing soda, soap, bleaching and blueing. Talks are also given upon the best methods of removing stains, tests of soap, etc. The pupils should be instructed as well in the proper way to shrink all kinds of material, and to set their colors before washing, which is a chapter by itself. The usual way of giving a practice lesson is for each pupil to bring one or two articles to each lesson; a lesson being given on the laundering of linen, cotton, prints, muslins, etc.

### WOMAN'S WAYS.

WHEN a pair of lovers quarrel  
And in pride and anger part,  
Oft with hasty speech unkindly  
Wringing each the other's heart,  
As with high and haughty footstep  
Trips offended maid away.  
She will turn her head a moment,  
Glancing only—so she'll say—  
At the glow of dying day,  
Maiden's way! Maiden's way!

When a pair of lovers weary  
Of such comedy of strife  
Meet again and sue forgiveness,  
Vowing harmony for life,

As, with soft and tender glances,  
For one little kiss he'll pray,  
She will turn her head a moment,  
Coyly feigning shy delay  
Lest he think he's won the day,  
Maiden's way! Maiden's way!

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Miss Catherine T. Smith has been presented with a gold medal by the French Government in recognition of her services in establishing and conducting the Jeanne d'Arc Home for Friendless Immigrant French Girls in New York.

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Dr. Alice Bennett, who has just resigned the office of Superintendent of the Woman's Department of the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, after holding it for sixteen years, was the first woman ever appointed to the independent charge over a woman's hospital. She is recognized as one of the greatest alienists in the country.

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Queen Amelie of Portugal, the loveliest crowned head in Europe and eldest daughter of the late Comte de Paris, has turned the application of the X rays to a novel and praiseworthy purpose. Her Majesty has been taking sciographs of the trunks of the various court ladies, exhibiting them to the subjects of the experiments, with the purpose of demonstrating the evils of tight lacing.

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The really honest man has long since ceased to hold up his mother as a criterion for his wife to follow in matters domestic. The average *fin de siècle* woman can cook as well as and do many other things better than the feminines of a past generation.

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The following general rules for the care of the hair should be religiously followed by all who value a healthy scalp and luxuriant tresses:

1. Brush the hair for from four to five minutes, night and morning, with a moderately hard brush, taking care, however, not to irritate the scalp. The brush should be washed at least once a week. This is one of the best means of keeping the skin of the head perfectly clean.

2. Wash the head once a month in water softened with a few drops of ammonia, and use the yolk of an egg, well beaten up, with a little warm water, instead of soap.

3. Never use hot irons for curling the hair.

### A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

A PERSON broken out with prickly heat will find great relief if the parts affected are dusted over several times a day with rye flour.

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A glass of milk, to which has been added a raw egg beaten light, a little sugar and grated nutmeg, will relieve that condition of physical exhaustion so often experienced in Summer weather.

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To cure redness of the hands beat together one ounce of clear honey, one ounce of almond oil, the juice of a lemon and the yolk of a raw egg. Apply at night to the hands and cover with old gloves slit across the palms.

\*.\*

Far better than soap for the bath, more cleansing and refreshing to the skin, is the use of a muslin bag filled with the following ingredients: Two quarts of bran, one ounce of orris-root, one ounce of almond-meal, and one small cake of castile soap shaved in strips.

If the face becomes badly burned through wheeling in a high wind, rub it with olive oil and vaseline or cover the face with cloths dipped in warm water containing bicarbonate of soda, which is both healing and cooling.

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If your appetite is poor these hot mornings, eat the sweet Spanish peppers dipped in a little salt, as you would radishes. The seeds should first be removed, as they are sometimes too pungent for the average American palate. These mild peppers are now raised in great abundance in New Jersey and on Long Island. The more familiar you become with this tropical fruit the better will be your health.

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An invalid's room should be neat and nicely appointed, but for obvious reasons it ought not to be clustered up with a superfluity of trifles. The collection of vases and small objects which need constant dusting is not appropriate in a room where fuss and fidget must be avoided. Vials and bottles, glasses, cups and spoons and the imposing paraphernalia of illness should equally be kept out of sight in the invalid's apartment. A few flowers, a book or two, an easy chair and the atmosphere of use, of comfort and of tranquility should pervade the chamber where pain indeed must be borne, but where patience often reigns, and which is to be regarded, not as the prison cell of illness, but as a way station on the highroad to health.

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The opinion that hurry in eating is a prolific cause of dyspepsia is founded on common observation. The ills resulting from bolting food have been attributed to the lack of thorough mastication and to the incomplete action of the saliva upon the food. Two-thirds of the food which we eat is starch, and starch cannot be utilized in the system as food, until it has been converted into sugar, and this change is principally effected by the saliva. But there is a third reason why rapidity of eating interferes with digestion. The presence of the salivary secretion in the stomach acts as a stimulus to the secretion of the gastric juice. Irrespective of the mechanical function of the teeth, food which goes into the stomach incompletely mingled with saliva passes slowly and imperfectly through the process of stomach digestion. Therefore, as a sanitary maxim of no mean value, teach the children to eat slowly and in giving this instruction, by example, the teacher, as well as the pupil, may receive benefit.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS,  
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

*The Cripple Creek Guide*, launched on a discriminating public as the result of an inspiration, is on "the top wave" of journalistic success. Every line of its contents, editorials, news and advertising is original, and well repays the reader for its perusal. The *Guide* is just what the Cripple Creek district wanted, and it fills its mission most admirably.

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*Current Events* is a monthly news-review published at Hartford, Conn. Its August number is a fair sample of the publication. It contains a number of the interesting literary features of a magazine, and in a concise way pays attention to the passing events of the world. The leading article defines the position of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe on woman suffrage, the writer—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the philanthropist and suffrage advocate—being better able to tell than any other person the truth of her sister's relations with the cause.

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*The Watchword*, a gospel monthly magazine, published in Boston, Mass., has an attractive list of contents in its August edition, chief among them being "The New Evangelism," "Non-Attendance upon the Synagogues," and "Who the Stundists Are."

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*Good Reading*, for August, is as full of choice stories and literary tid-bits as any of its preceding numbers. "A Week with the Circus," and "All is Well," two of its leading sketches are especially attractive.

*The Chicago Eagle* is a journalistic screamer, full of news and full of grit, full of enterprise and full of ability. Its fearless editor, Henry F. Donovan, fully deserves the prosperity which marks every page of his widely circulated and influential newspaper.

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*The Illustrated Phonographic World* is needed by every progressive reporter and literary writer in the country. Its subscription price is fifty cents a year, and it is published by E. N. Miner, 102 Fulton Street, New York. Notable among the special features of the August number are "New Words Sadly Needed," "What is the Best Form for a Type-Written Letter," and "Phono-Typists."

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The locale of the district which Ian Maclaren has immortalized is pretty well known, but Mr. Watson himself was until recently ignorant of the existence of a real Drumtochty. "I thought that I had invented the word," he wrote lately, "but for some time I have known that I am not an inventor, but only a poacher." Drumtochty, situated in Kincardineshire, is a deep, richly wooded valley, about two miles in length. Away to the north opens the valley of Glenbervie, the fatherland of Robert Burns, and a few miles to the south is Fasque, where much of Gladstone's early life was passed and to the early associations with which the veteran statesman likes to revert.

\*.\*

*Kit-Kat*, a one-cent weekly, published by Keighton Bros., Philadelphia, has in its issue of the 15th inst., a continuation of Bertha M. Clay's charming story, "A Girl with a Character." It also contains a lot of odds and ends, a few of which may possibly interest some one.

\*.\*

The meagre reward of literary workers is strikingly shown in the case of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. She was a prolific writer, and nearly all her books had enormous sales, yet she died possessed of very little money as the fruits of her pen. Her estate is valued at \$42,000, but the great bulk of this sum was accumulated by fortunate investments in real estate, which were made and managed by her son.

\*.\*

Björnsterne Björnson, the Norwegian poet and politician, has turned his back upon his country and is going to Germany to live. Hendrik Ibsen has already done so, having settled at Munich.

\*.\*

The Carnival edition of *The Evening Telegraph*, Colorado Springs, is a magnificent success in a business view, and a splendid triumph of journalism in the "wild" and not a bit "woolly" West. In every page, from its artistically sun-flowered front cover to the last line of the advertisement-crowded last page, it is a most praise-worthy addition to the journalistic literature of the country, a truthful and graphic exemplification of the remarkable growth and prosperity of the Carnival City and El Paso County, and a lasting credit to the editors and reporters of *The Telegraph*.

\*.\*

What a flutter of pleasurable excitement is caused among the "women folk," young and old, of the household, by the arrival of *Mother's Journal*! How its every page is read over and over again, and its contents discussed until "the men of the house" wanting "to know what it is all about," read the *Journal* too, and make the family vote unanimous in the declaration that "it's the best of its kind anywhere!" And so it is. It ought to be in every home, for it is useful, companionable and wholesome. The leading features of its August number are "Topical Syllabi for Child Study," "Practical Pen Talks," "Headaches in Children," "Sympathy," "A Word to Mothers," "Fireside Conference," and "Fashions for the Wee Ones." *Mother's Journal* is published by James R. Bolton & Co., 216 Exchange Building, New Haven, Conn., and its subscription price is one dollar per year.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## THE TRADE DOLLAR.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR: For my information will you please answer the following questions through the columns of THE AMERICAN and greatly oblige

Yours very truly,

A. C. AULDON.

Lakeview, Oregon.

(1) What was the object of abolishing the "trade dollar?" After their mintage was stopped did the government "call them in?" Did the government have to redeem them?

(2) It is claimed that every silver dollar has a gold dollar behind it. Please explain the *modus operandi* of converting silver dollars into gold.

(3) What is the weight and fineness of the Mexican silver dollar?

(1) The act of February 12, 1873, which dropped the standard silver dollar from the list of coins to be struck at our mints, and thus suspended the free coinage of silver, authorized the coinage of the trade dollar. This dollar was designed for use by the people of the Pacific coast in their trade with China. Its weight was 420 grains, while the weight of the standard silver dollar was but 412½ grains, and it contained 378 grains of pure silver, whereas, the standard silver dollar contained but 371¼ grains. Thus the bullion value of the trade dollar was greater than that of the standard dollar, which was at that time worth more than its face value. Consequently the trade dollar did not find its way at once into circulation, and it was not anticipated that it would, although it was made legal tender up to \$5.

Indeed, the trade dollar was intended solely for use in the Eastern trade, especially with China, where it passed at its bullion value, and the object of coinage was simply to secure a certification as to the weight and fineness of the silver so as to make it readily acceptable by the people of the Orient, and thereby facilitate trade. In short, the trade dollar was intended for export and not for home circulation. This dollar was coined for the account of anyone depositing silver with the mints, and there was no limit as to quantity. But the cost of coinage was not borne by the government, the coinage act of 1873, under which they were issued, authorizing a charge for coinage sufficient to defray the actual cost of mintage. This charge varied at the different mints, averaging at Philadelphia, where mintage was carried on with least cost, to about 1¼ per cent. of the face value of the coin, and at the mints of San Francisco and Carson City to about 1½ per cent. This charge also covered the cost of the copper used as alloy.

As we have said, this dollar was intended for export and not for home circulation, but as silver, consequent on the closing of the mints of the United States, Germany and France against it, fell in price, so that 420 grains of standard silver, which was worth at the time of the passage of the act about \$1.02½, became worth more as coin than bullion the trade dollar found its way into circulation. The result of this was that by joint resolution of July 22, 1876, the limited legal tender quality was taken from the trade dollar, and the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to restrict the coinage to such amount as he should deem sufficient to meet the export demand. But the coinage was not at once restricted. In 1877 13,092,710 of these trade dollars were struck, and in the first nine months of 1878 4,259,900. Then Mr. Sherman, as Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the coinage of trade dollars stopped, and though coinage was not entirely suspended until 1883, there were not more than two thousand trade dollars struck in any one year after 1878.

Of the 35,965,924 trade dollars coined all told, many remained in circulation, but after coinage was entirely suspended they became gradually discredited and found less and less ready acceptance. Ultimately, by act of March 3, 1887, their redemption was provided for and they were called in, standard silver dollars of 412½ grains of full legal tender power being given in exchange for the discredited trade dollars of 420 grains. The government was not a loser but made a profit of 7½ grains of standard silver on every trade dollar so exchanged.

(2) These standard silver dollars circulated, and now circulate, as daily comes under our observance, at a par with gold, but they do so not because there is a gold dollar behind every silver dollar, not because their redemption in gold is provided for, but because they fill all the money functions, are just as acceptable as gold to anyone having payments to make, and hence there is just as great a money demand for them as for gold. This demand keeps them at par with gold, and it is impossible that they should go to a discount, for the moment they became cheaper

than gold the demand for them by all those having payments to make would become greater. And this demand would increase until such increased demand caused the silver dollar to rise and the discount to disappear. In brief, the demand for money must ever fall with greatest force on that money of full debt-paying power that is most plentiful and that can be obtained most readily. So it is that the silver dollar keeps at par with gold, and so it is that under free coinage of both gold and silver the parity between gold and silver bullion would be restored and maintained just as the parity is now maintained between our gold and silver coin. For the assertion that every silver dollar has a gold dollar behind it there is absolutely no foundation, and there is no provision whatsoever for the redemption of our standard silver dollars in gold. They rest solely on their own basis. They are not redeemable, and never have been redeemed in gold or anything else.

(3) The weight of the Mexican dollar is 417.79 grains of a fineness of 902.76, so that the Mexican dollar contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, or nearly six grains more than our standard silver dollar.

## THE WORLD'S STOCK OF GOLD.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—Through the courtesy of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, I am referred to you for information regarding the proportion existing between the gold in use as a money medium and that serving all other purposes in commerce.

Desiring to obtain as correct an estimate as possible on this point, I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to give me, through the columns of THE AMERICAN, such information as can be had.

Very respectfully,

A. E. SUNTON.

Chicago, Ill.

The total production of gold in the world since the discovery of America, or from 1493 down to the close of 1894, is given in the report of the Director of the United States mint for 1895 at \$8,580,467,400, and in the same report we find the stock of gold in the world, and in use as money, on January 1st, 1895, estimated at \$4,086,800,000. At the time of the discovery of America, the supply of the precious metals was very limited, and the amount of both gold and silver in use as money among the nations of the western world did not exceed \$200,000,000. Moreover, of this small amount, much the greater part consisted of silver.

So it is evident that of the total product of gold since the discovery of America nearly one-half is at this time in use as money. But the stock of gold now in use as money falls far short of representing the amount of gold that has been used in coinage since the discovery of America, for gold coin must, of necessity, lose much of its weight and value from abrasion and other causes, the longer it remains in circulation. Thus it is that governments, in order to keep their gold coin of full legal weight, are constantly put to the expense of recoinage gold coin that has lost weight from long usage. It is evident that at each recoinage, the face value of the new coins struck will be less than that of the old coinage, the fewer number of pieces coined, as compared to the abraded coin melted down for recoinage, representing the loss of weight of the old coins from abrasion. Then, too, much gold coin from time to time is lost. So it is obvious that while but four billions of the 8½ billion of gold produced since the discovery of America is now in use as money, that a considerably larger portion of the 8½ billions produced, that is more than 4 billions, has been used for coinage, and that nothing like 4½ billions of the gold produced since 1493, has been available for other purposes than coinage. What proportion has been available for purposes of commerce is, of course, problematical, and the proportion still in existence of the amount so used is even more problematical. But it is unquestionable that since the discovery of America the proportion of the product of gold available for uses other than coinage, has fallen far short of one-half of the total product and it is equally evident that the amount of gold in existence other than that in use as money, does not equal, by far, the amount of gold that has been used industrially during the past 400 years, for in the manufacture of ornaments loss of gold is inevitable, while gold used in gilding and other similar uses, is lost for ever. So it is safe to conclude that the stock of gold in use as a money medium, and estimated at four billion dollars, considerably exceeds the amount of gold serving other purposes of commerce.

## FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. G. Moody, Wilmington, Delaware.—The present interest-bearing debt of the United States, aside from \$100,000,000 five-per-cent bonds and \$162,315,400 four-per-cent bonds issued by

Mr. Cleveland during the past three years in order to maintain a gold reserve not authorized by law and for the convenience of those foreign bankers desiring to accumulate hoards of gold at our expense, consisted, on July 31st last, of \$559,637,750 four per-cent bonds, issued in 1878 and '79, and of \$25,364,500 issued in 1877-78 at 4½ per cent interest, and continued in 1892 at two per cent. The \$559,637,750 four-per-cent bonds referred to above and now outstanding, are the remainder of an issue of \$741,522,000 of four-per-cent bonds issued in large part in exchange for five and six per cent bonds of the United States bonds falling due during Mr. Hayes' administration. Some \$98,000,000 were issued for gold in 1878 by Mr. Sherman, with the object of accumulating a gold reserve, in anticipation of the resumption of specie payments; but, as we have said, much the larger portion were issued with the object of taking up as they fell due the five and six-per-cent bonds previously issued by the government. Thus, these bonds were mainly the result of the refunding of earlier issues of bonds, and such also was the origin of the \$25,364,500 two-per-cent bonds now outstanding, which were issued in 1877 and '78 as part of an issue of \$250,000,000 4½-per-cent bonds, and continued, when they fell due in 1892, at two per cent interest. These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin—that is, in either gold or silver, as are all the bonds of the United States, and the option of payment in either gold or silver, rests with the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### IN THE HOME CIRCLE.

THE fire upon the hearth is low.  
And there is stillness everywhere;  
And, like winged spirits, here and there  
The firelight shadows fluttering go.  
And as the shadows round me creep,  
A childish treble breaks the gloom,  
And softly from a further room  
Comes "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And somehow with that little prayer  
And that sweet treble in my ears,  
My thoughts go back to distant years,  
And linger with a dear one there;  
And as I hear my child's "Amen,"  
My mother's faith comes back to me—  
Crouched at her side I seem to be,  
And mother holds my hands again.

O for an hour in that dear place!  
O for the peace of that dear time!  
O for that childish trust sublime!  
O for a glimpse of mother's face!  
Yet as the shadows round me creep,  
I do not seem to be alone—  
Sweet magic of that treble tone  
And "Now I lay me down to sleep."

—Eugene Field.

Frederick the Great's father was in the habit of kicking the shins of those who differed from him in argument. One day he asked a courtier if he agreed with him on some discussed point. "Sire," he returned, "it is impossible to hold a different opinion from a king who has such strong convictions and wears such thick boots."

"One deplorable result of excessive meat-eating in England," says Mrs. Ernest Hart, in her work entitled "Diet in Sickness and Health," "is the ill-temper which is a chronic moral complaint among us. In no country, I believe, is home rendered so unhappy and life made so miserable by the ill-temper of those who are obliged to live together as in England. To everybody who reads these lines examples will occur of homes which are rendered quite unnecessarily unhappy, when they might be happy, by the moroseness and rudeness of the head of the family, by the peevishness of the wife, or by the quarreling of the younger members. If we compare domestic life and manners in England with those of other countries where meat does not form such an integral article of diet, a notable improvement will be remarked. In less meat-eating France urbanity is the rule of the home; in fish and rice-eating Japan harsh words are unknown, and an exquisite politeness to one another prevails even among children who play together in the street. In Japan I never heard rude, angry words spoken by any but Englishmen. I am strongly of the opinion that the ill-temper of the English is caused in a great measure by a too abundant meat dietary, combined with a sedentary life. The half-oxidized products of albumin form urates and uric acid, which, circulating in the blood, produce both mental and moral disturbances."

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

How the House of Lords Treated the Irish Land Bill.—Unpopularity of the Marquis of Salisbury and Arthur J. Balfour.—English Abuse of the Free Silver Movement.—A British Peer's Denunciation of the Democracy.

From our special correspondent.

LONDON, August 8, 1896.

THE manner in which the House of Lords have dealt this week with the Irish Land Bill of the Government has given rise to some excitement. The ministry had no small amount of trouble with the measure in the Commons, not only as it was attacked there by a strong party of Irish landlords and others, but the Irish party did not regard it with too much favor. So strong was the feeling at times that once it nearly involved the resignation of an important minister, and once it was a toss up whether the Government would abandon it or not, as they had done that ill-fated measure, the Education Bill. But these contingencies never occurred, and the measure left the Commons—somewhat distorted it is true—to face the upper House. It must have been with a sigh of relief that the Ministry saw this, the only important work of legislation besides the Rating Bill that the present session can show, depart from the turbulent Commons and enter what they fondly imagined to be the placid haven of the Lords. But here fresh anxieties awaited them. On Thursday last, at the instance of a body of peers who for the most part were Irish landlords, hostile amendments were introduced and carried by large majorities. Besides the humiliation of defeat, the Government suffered the additional anguish of seeing their bill so completely disfigured that in no way can it be said to meet either their own views or the recognized just demands of the Irish party.

#### "The Lords" in a Pickle.

The excitement over this action of the Peers has been considerable. The Radical and Liberal organs demand the abolition of the Upper Chamber, because here is an example where it has obviously disregarded the wishes not only of the people, but of the lower House. With no patriotic motives at stake, with no national interest in question, it has put aside a beneficent measure to the advantage and gain of a few landed proprietors. Even the Government journals deplore the situation and upbraid the Peers for having put in the mouths of the people what will henceforth be considered as a just cry against themselves. If, as it is announced, the Government will not persevere with the Bill on account of the Lords' amendment, there is very little doubt but that a perfect torrent of abuse will be directed against the upper Chamber, and the antipathy and aversion of the people, which is now to some extent dormant, will spring again into life endowed with fresh vigor. This morning it is reported that a compromise between the two Houses has been arrived at, and that the Lords will not insist on the more objectionable of their amendments. This will bridge over the difficulty to some extent, but it still leaves the Lords in a most unenviable position.

#### Two Unpopular Leaders.

It may just be mentioned *en passant* that the present Ministry is beginning to be called "unlucky" in the London press. Everything they have touched seems to have turned against them, and their external as well as internal complications have been well nigh overwhelming. Large majorities can do nothing, it is said, against the influence of an "evil star," and it is already being pointed out with some frequency that all Governments with colossal majorities, in this country at least, have come to an untimely end. Any way, there is no doubt that electors are beginning to get impatient and angry at the incapacities and repeated failures of the Government. Much of the complaint is directed against



## Wanamaker's,



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A thoroughly satisfactory Bicycle—or, in trade parlance, a high-grade wheel—cannot be sold for \$25. Our experts have examined the products of fifteen manufacturers recently. There were shortcomings. We would not offer the wheels at any price.

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Every shirt is excellent in style and quality, made in the best possible manner and has pearl buttons. All sizes for men and boys are included.

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The "S. & C.," at \$47.50;  
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"Globe" Lamps, at 65 cents;  
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Tool Bags, with laced top and the best fastener ever devised, at 75 cents.

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Please mention The American.

the Marquis of Salisbury and his nephew, Arthur J. Balfour, who, it is said, might mix more with their followers, instead of maintaining the philosophic reserve that they delight to affect. The Marquis is called a "hermit," because he is seldom seen or heard. Even his Foreign Office work is done in retirement at Hatfield. Arthur Balfour does not offend so much as his uncle, but still he misses no opportunity of seeking the quiet and solitude of his private room in preference to the storm of the Ministerial bench. This, after all, is not unnatural; but it is most irritating to the rank and file of the party, who are thus debarred to some extent from having any access to their leader.

## Watching the Silver Campaign.

Very little fresh has been said here of late concerning the American situation. But in no way can the interest be said to be slackened. Everybody is watching the silver crusade intently and it is in this direction that the most important events are expected. McKinley and the tariff have gone by the board: the English people will have none of them. What they want to know is whether Bryan is likely to carry the votes with him, and if so, how far England is likely to be affected.

Correspondence goes on merrily on this subject in the various papers, and to-day in the *Economist* there has appeared an eloquent and able letter from the pen of Mr. Moreton Frewen. It deals with the agrarian movement in America, which the writer depicts in no uncertain way. From the most reliable statistics Mr. Frewen shows that the average gross annual *per capita* income of people on farms, works out for 1890 at a trifle over a shilling per day *per capita*. "These, be it recalled, are the returns anterior to that great fall in values which dates back to 1893. I have no doubt that were later returns available, the present income *per capita* would work at barely ninepence per day." And then follows this remarkable paragraph: "Contrast the position of this farm population, whose Arcadian prosperity is portrayed for us in glittering generalities by complacent philosophers here and in Boston, with the far more enviable lot of the American pauper and the American convict. The Board of Supervisors of Clarke county, Illinois, contract out the cost of keeping their paupers at two dollars per capita per week, or fourteen pence per day, including funeral expenses; while the Commissioner of the Illinois State jail shows, in his official return, that the State of Illinois receives for its chain gangs, leased out to work on the roads, twenty pence per day per convict." Mr. Frewen has a stinging rebuke for those who openly show their indifference to the sufferings of American agriculturists, or who "with jibes and flouts and jeers have already goaded whole states full of sufferers to fury," because he holds that such men "operating in the Eastern and English press, are to-day paving the way for a war between the two nations." What will be the end of all the abuse and foul charges deliberately made in the English press against the free silver movement in America? asks Mr. Frewen. What must be the inevitable result? The organs which lead themselves to the promulgation of the belief that American politics have become the playground of a band of determined and unscrupulous "besters," will surely be much to blame if Anglo-American relations continue to be strained.

## A Ruffianly Letter-Writer.

"Let me add in conclusion," says the writer, "that while we may settle the Venezuelan difficulty, and while we may ripple over on this side of the sea, with the assurances of cousinly love, yet a letter such as that from Lord Farrer's pen, which appeared in one of your contemporaries (the *Daily Chronicle*) on Saturday last (August 1)—a letter denouncing a great historic party as a party of robbers, and its platform as a 'bare faced robbery'—this letter will a few days hence provide the required material in a thousand western newspapers, for a fresh outburst of hatred and fury against the 'great creditor nation.'"

G. W.

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Black Diamond Express	weekdays
For Buffalo (Parlor Car)	12.30 P. M.
Buffalo and Chicago Express	daily 6.34 P. M.
Sleeping Cars	9.45 P. M.
Williamsport Express, week-days	8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05 P. M.
Daily (Sleeper)	11.30 P. M.
Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleeper) daily, except Saturday	11.30 P. M.

## For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.45, (dining car), 1.30, 3.05, 4.00, 4.02, 5.00, 6.10, 7.30, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays—4.10, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10, 11.50 (dining car) A. M., 1.30, 3.05, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.

Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.59, 10.09, 10.32, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, A. M., 10.32, 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

Parlor cars on all day express trains and sleeping cars on night trains to and from New York.

FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 6.05, 8.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.34, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 6.25, 8.32, 9.00 A. M., 1.10, 4.20, 6.34, 9.45 P. M. (9.45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

## For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45, 11.06 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., (Saturdays only, 2.40), 4.05, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M. Accom. 6.15 P. M.

For Pottsville—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., (Saturdays only, 2.40), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.15 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.

For Danville and Bloomsburg, 10.05 A. M.

## For Atlantic City

Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00 (Saturdays only, 3.00), 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week-days—Express, 7.05, 9.00, A. M., 3.30, 5.40, . M. Accom. 6.50, 8.15 A. M., 4.32 P. M. Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 P. M. Accom. 7.15 A. M., 4.15 P. M.

Parlor cars on all express trains. Brigantine, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.30 P. M. Lakewood, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.15 P. M.

## For Cape May.

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## BOOK REVIEWS.

**THE EYE AND ITS CARE.** By Frank Allport, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Dr. Allport has presented in his book a concise and simple description of the eye and its functions, and the treatment which that organ should receive. Dr. Allport is a Professor in Minnesota State University; but while he speaks from the professional standpoint, he clothes his ideas in language which will be intelligible to all. His book is not intended for medical students or practitioners, but has been written, first of all, for those who are interested in a general way in hygiene. It is intended to supply information which will operate to retain good eyesight. Technical terms have been avoided, as far as possible, and, while some scientific names have, of necessity, entered into the text, they are very few, and are generally those which are familiar to most of us. It cannot be said that the book contains much which is new; its scope and purpose preclude that; but it does cover its particular field in excellent manner. The book is divided into five chapters, and an idea of its range may be obtained from the titles of these, as follows: "Anatomy and Physiology;" "Light, Lenses, Refraction, and its Ocular Errors;" "Test-Types, Glasses, etc.;" "The General Care of the Eye," and "Refraction in Schools."

**THE THIRD VOLUME.** By Fergus Hume. New York: The Cassell Publishing Co.

Mr. Hume has been favorably known for some time as a writer of detective stories of mysterious and stirring character. The book here before us, which is reprinted in handy paper form, is in the same vein.

It is a London story, and the characters are those with which we already are familiar in a measure. The story itself is concerned with the ferreting out of a crime committed twenty-five years before the tale opens. The murder of the hero's father, as the story proceeds, appears to have been an occurrence wrapped in many curious and involved circumstances. The most interesting character is that of Mr. Tait, an odd, finicky little fellow, whose discernment is amazing. The clue to the unravelling of the crime is obtained from the third volume of a novel which has been written with the murder as its plot. Hence the title of the book. Mr. Hume is an adept at constructing plots, which hold attention and invite us to become partakers in the unravelling of the mysteries they contain. But in this book he has shown an unfortunate inclination to spin out conversation and incident beyond their logical length, and it is certain that the reader's interest is severely taxed at times by the prolixity of the dialogue. The book would have been much improved by condensation, and it cannot be said to equal in any way the "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," or the "The Lone Inn," by the same author.

**Mrs. GERALD.** By Maria Louise Pool. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A novel from this authoress has always been a welcome arrival, and she has given us not a little fiction of pleasantly, lively character. She scarcely sustains her reputation however in Mrs. Gerald, parts of which appear to be in the nature of an experiment. So long as she deals with the homely scenes of a New England household, she is at her best, and the opening situation is one which, while not highly coloured, gives promise of entertainment. Later on, however, the book degenerates into a study of the relation of the sexes and a dissection of the sentiments, which is neither new nor especially edifying. We have had so much of such speculation that we do not welcome additions to it, especially in fiction.

The novel does not contain what will offend the moral sense; but it is certainly not wisely constructed. As for the story itself, it deals with the life of a young woman—the child of poor Yankee parents—who marries a rich man partly for the sake of the material comfort it will bring to her and hers, and it is this young woman whom we find indulging in speculation upon the workings of the heart.

## FACTS AND A FEW FIGURES.

OVER 27,000 pounds weight of edible birds' nests are annually shipped from Java to China.

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\*.\*

In order to illustrate the enhancement of values by labor, Thomas Morris recently told the Staffordshire (England) iron and steel managers that he had in his possession drawn wire worth \$4.32 a pound, or more than \$8,600 per ton. Pinion wire he priced at \$43,200 per ton. Hairspring wire is worth \$400,000 per ton, and the barbed wire used by dentists in tooth nerve extraction, \$2,150,000 per ton. The basic material of all is ordinary cheap ore.

\*.\*

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#### NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

**L**ANDLORD—I just dropped in to inform you that I am going to raise the rent.

Tenant—You are very kind. I was wondering how I could raise it myself.

\*.\*

A diner in a Jacksonville restaurant suddenly left the table, grabbing his umbrella and hat, and ran out to the street. The proprietor yelled "stop him," and a man who had been sitting at the next table ran after the fugitive, crying out that the runaway had stolen his gold-headed umbrella. The proprietor is wondering now why some men have to be twice fooled.

\*.\*

Fond Mother—"This is my son Clarence. He is only 13, but he has written some beautiful poetry."

Friend—"Then there is some hope for him."

Fond Mother—"I'm so glad to hear you say so!"

Friend—"Yes, when they are as young as that it is easier to lick it out of them."

\*.\*

The laird had invited a party of London men to shoot over the covers, and among the number was a young cockney who was making his debut as a sportsman. Old Donald, the keeper, had been told to look after the latter, but it was a hard job, as the youth paid little heed to what the watchful Donald said, and blazed away right and left against all the rules of true sportsmanship.

At last an ill-directed shot from young Nimrod's gun found a target in the nether region of one of the gillies. Donald sprang forward, snatched the dangerous weapon out of the erring sportsman's hands and, pointing at the wounded gillie, who was making for home, holding his hand on the wounded part exclaimed:

"See what ye've din, ye dunderheid. It jist as lif might hae been ane o' the dugs!"

\*.\*

In *The Atlantic* Mrs. Lathrop, in "Some Memories of Hawthorne," her father, tells an anecdote which she heard when a child from a Mr. Bennock, a frequent visitor of the family during the Liverpool consulate of her father.

A Scotchman, at an inn, was walking disconsolately about the parlor while dinner was being prepared. A distinguished traveler—Dickens, perhaps—was dashing off a letter at the center table, describing the weather and some of the odd fellows he had observed in his travels.

"And," he wrote, "there is in the room at the present moment a long, lank, redheaded, empty brained nincompoop, who looks as if he had not eaten a square meal for a month and is stamping about for his dinner. Now he approaches me as I sit writing, I hear his step pause behind my chair. The fool is actually looking over my shoulder and reading these words"—

A torrent of Scotch burst forth right here: "It's a lee, sir—it's a lee! I never read a word that yer wrort!"

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